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WHY NEGROES ARE LYNCHED.

Extract from a Sermon in St. James Episcopal Church at Greenville, Miss, on August II, by the Rev. Quincy Adams.

Solution and the constitution of the state of the state of the contribution of the state of the

sheriff, by that dago, recently sentenced to death in Greenwood for murdering a verto woman! "Me no sill her in Tena see; me kill her in Mis sip; me no think it narm to kill nig in Miss sip!"

Now why, let me ask, are there so many lynchings of Negroes in this State of Missls-sippl, and why are these lynchings applianded by so many people who have no hand in them?

What is the explanation of this fact? Is it that we don't want the Negroes here, that they are in our way, that we want to get rid of them and lynch them in order to show them that we don't want the Merce, in order to make it so hot for the a that they will get out of the State, and give us more room; more

of them and lynch them in order to show them that we don't want them here, in order to make it so hot for then that they will get out of the State, and give us more room to black our boots, to nurse our bables, and cook our dinners, and clean up our huses, and cook our dinners, and clean up our huse, and sweep out our stores, and drive our wagons, and labor in our o 1 mills, and sawmills, and compresses, and pile dirt on our levees in July sun, and plough our fields, and dir our sewer trenches, and plant and pick our cotton? Is it that we want more room to do these things ourse ves or want to replace the Negro by some other race of people better qualified than he to do the se things?

Nay, this expl nation could not explain. We are not trying to get rid of the Negro; we are not longing to pick our own cotton, or black our own boots, or pile dirt on our own levees; we don't want him to leave us; we are not anxious to replace him with any other race of people. We want the Negro to stay with us; his vritues appeal to the latelligence of our pockets, if not to the humanity of our hearts! Go from this county to another, and make yourself conspicuous urging the Negroes to leave there and here, and you will be likely to get warmer entertainment from the white citizens of that county than you desire. You might get a coat of tar and feathers, or be ridden on a rail, or get a stray bullet—sodreply wound your effort to rid them of the Negro be appreciated by the aforestid white citizens!

The dul'est of us knows that the great bolk of raw material of the State's wealth is produced from year to year by Negro labor. The bread we eat, the Summer trips we take, the houses we live in, th tallor-made suits and sik dresses we wear, the money we put into missionary boxes to Christianize yellow people in China and Japan, point ail, or nearly all, directly or indirecty, to Negro labor; to Negro men and women, to Negro grandfathers and grandmothers and little chi'dren, p.citing our cotton, or gathering our corn, while we work or sit

No, we don't want to get rid of the Negro. H- tried to get rid of us, I have been told, some years ago, by getting away from us in this county; and steamboats were not allowed to hand in front of this town to take him away I have been told that shotguns in the hands; while men forbade him to leave Washington county to seek a more congenial environment in Kansas!

We don't want to get rid of the Negro, he is or wealth producer? yet we lynch him, murder him with as little sense of the law's offended majesty as would possess us if we were kill in ga rattiesnake or a rabid dog!

O we lynch him because we are trying to get even with him for coming here in the first instance; for coming here and thriving here, and getting us so accustomed to him that we cannot now do without him, in spite of our dislike for him? Nay, for we all know, his coming here in the first instance was not through any choice of his; our ancestors wanted him to come, and he thought of coming only when the coming was forced upon him; only when he was in the power of white men have no taste for; or because he has invented some new, stupcondons crime that white men have no taste for; or because he has invented some new, stupcondons crime that white men have no taste for; or because he has invented some new, stupcondons crime that white men have no taste for; or because he has invented some new, stupcondons crime that white men have no taste for; or because he has invented some new, stupcondons crime that white men have no taste for; or because he is prome to indulge in many crimes that civilized white men have no taste for; or because he is prome to indulge in many crimes that civilized white men have no taste for; or because he is prome to indulge in many crimes that civilized white men have no taste for; or because he is prome to indulge in many crimes that civilized white men have no taste for; or because he is prome to indulge in many crimes that civilized white men have no taste for; or because he is prome to indulge in many crimes that civili

Dunished according to law. But they chose to murder him.

The relatives of that murder-d boy, unable to invok the law's avenging arm, themselves resolve upon an awful crime following the example of the white marderers; resolve upon it and commit it. They murder the parents of the leader of the band who had shown them how easily a murder might be committed. Immediately a lynching mob is formed; and they are not going to be over particular, not at all squeamish, as to who they lynch! And lynch they do—a helpless old woman acd a young girl, not known, as far as the authentic reports show, to have had anything whatever to do with the murder of the aged couple. And lynch they do—after the Goveraor's visit and plea for law and order—a Negro man, not known to have had anything to do with the murder, and described in the press report as "one of the most trusted negroes in the counts;" nobody in Carrollton, it seem, had heard any charge whispered against him of complicity in the horri le crime—but the mob is at work—and an order comes to Carrollton for his coffin! His crime seems to have been that he was a servant of the aged people, and occupied a cubin 200 yards from their residence. He, of c urse, should have prevented the murder of his employers, even if he wis quietly in his bed assicep and had no dream that murder threatened them!

And while the mob is engaged in the detectable rampage of butchery the actual perpetrators of the bloody deed escape. The ringleaders of the mob knew that they were putting to death the only witnesses who could help them to a knowledge of the murderers at large, the number of them and possibly their whereabouts; yet the lynching orgy goes on—proving weil enough that the mob was not moved so mach by the desire to serve jus lee in a rude and barbarous way, as by the utterly despicable, bratal, impulse to go out and kill a "iot o' niggers," because a white man and woman had been murdered by Negroes!

Far be it from me to extended by Negroes!

Far be it from me to extended by the death of t

people before the law, gradually, by some grees, pash on to something like equality with white people in the ways and by the ways of society? Are they lynched in order to kee solid and sound the mortar between the stones that build the barrier wall again "social equality?" Nay, nay, nay! This we not do. Why, white men of the sort that gat all most to "lynch niggers" are doing mo

not do. Why, white men of the sort that ather in mobs to "lynch niggers" are doing more right here in this town, in the year 1991, are doing more, doubtless, in every other town of Mississippi, unmolested, to batter down this barrier wall against social equality than has ever been done by the Negroes in all their history as American citizens! I need not be more explicit; y u know what I mean; and if possibly you do not, I need only say, Keep yeur eyes open as you walk your street, keep them open night or day and you will know. For none of the reasons suggested is the Negro lynched in Mississippi. He is lynched for the very simple reason that in race he is an allen to the people who lynch him, and by reason of the law, as respected and administered, they are powerless to app al to the law for projection. Replace the Negro in Mississippi by any other race of allens, make them also underlings, and as certain as the sun shines, they would be lynched just as the Negro is.

san shines, they would be lynched just as the Negro is.

And this means that the same essential spirit is dominant in Mississippi—in Mississippi of the twentieth ce tury—that was deminant in Europe in the Dark Ages—that ruled in France more than five hundred years ago, when plous Louis cancelled—third of the chaims held by Jews against Frenchmen for the benefit of his soul; that ruled at Verdun, where the Jews, man with agony, hundred down their children to the wouling mob, hoping thus, vainay, to satiate their greed for Jewish blood!—essentially the same spirit that, five hundred years ago, lighted a fire for every Jew in whole Fench privinces, and dug that french at Chilon, and raised that plie where nearly two hundred Jewish men and women were burned texther; burned because, fundamentally, they were not Frenchmen by religion, not Frenchmen by

within its heil-den.

Elect a Legislature with manhood enough, with moral backbone enough, to pass a law simply imposing a big money fine upon any county in which a lynching occurs; and lynchings, I doubt not, would be of rare occurrence even in our counties that divilization has most slighted. Probe the pocket of the lyncher and you will speedly get at his concilered.

nished according to law. But they chose ged to prison murderous Indians and white A Memory of an Autumn Walk.

ged to prison murderous Indians and white desperadoes.

I have always been, and am now, a States-Rights Democrat; but I say, with no sort of hesitation, that if Mississippi cannot put a stop to the lynching of Negroes within her borde's "Negroes, let us remember, who are cutzons of the United States as well as of Mississippi—then the Feleral Government ought to take a mand in this business; for he Constitution and laws of Mississippi, is aboved as de and trampled d'wn every time a lynching occurs in this State. If Mississippi cannot prevent its citizens, who are also shoved as de and trampled d'wn every time a lynching occurs in this State. If Mississippi cannot prevent its citizens, who are also dizens of the United States, from being deprived of life by mobs without any process of any direction of the United States Constitution be "mended, if necessary, that Mississippi, unfit to be a sovereign Commonwealth, may impse back into the status of a Territor!

While we are waiting for a Legislature to be elected decent enough to pass some law in restraint of lynching, there is one very prantation from getting any bigger or b acker than it is. Law and order earnes should be formed in every county of men willing, if need be, to give up their lives in defense of the fair name of their Styte, sworn to stand together and see to it as far as it is within their some hack or white or yellow or brown, who may have enduly indicted, duly tried before independent of the fair name of their Styte, sworn to stand together and see to it as far as it is within the fair name of their Styte, sworn to stand together and see to it as far as it is within the fair name of their Styte, sworn to stand together and see to it as far as it is within the fair name of their Styte, sworn to stand together and see to it as far as it is within the fair name of their Styte, sworn to stand together and see to it as far as it is within the fair name of their Styte, sworn to stand together and sentenced to death! I have no doubt that there is honest,

CHAFFEE WANTS POST AT MANILA

Guerrilla Warfare, He Says, Will Continue Indefinitely.

NEEDS ALL TROOPS TILL 1903.

Samar Disaster Laid to Overconfidence---Brigandage Will Be Hard to Break Up.

partment today made public the first was the daughter of John Bushby, The young prince glanced quickly sonual report of Major General Adoa R. Chaffee, Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

General Chaffee sums up the situation in the Philippines from a military point of view by stating that the Presinces of shire. It is hoped that the present Batangas and Laguna, in Luzon, and the Islands of Samar, Mindora, Cebu and Bohol constitute the area now disturbed by any embodied force of insur gents. He says that to the physica condition of the country, to the nature of the warfare of the rebels, who are friend and foe in the self-same hour to the humanity of the troops, which is taken advantage of by the rebels and inhabitants who sympathize with them and to the fears of assassination on the part of the friendly disposed if they give information to the American forces, is due the prolongation of the

zuerrilla warfare. KEEP ALL TROOPS TILL 1903

Commenting upon the plan of grad atly replacing military with civil administration G-neral Chaff-e says: The withdrawal of interference with ivil affairs does not contemplate the withdrawal of the troops from their stations to any considerable extent; on he contrary, this should not be don bastels, and, when undertaken, should be gradual and more in the nature of acentration than reduction of force or abandonment of any considerable

He, therefore, recommends that there be no further material reduction of troops before January, 1903.

On the subject of the military gov ernment in the city of Manila General Chaffee savs:

In the government of Manila for three years, if the military has to do nothing more, it is everywhere apparent that an excellent foundation has been laid and a turbulent and hostile community brought to observe the laws and in-dividually be orderly. This has been done without undue harshness or severity of treatment of the inhabitants. He recommends that a permanent post be constructed at once in the vicinity of Manila for a garrison of two squade of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and two full regiments of infantry, together with a hospital and storehouse, the whole to be under command of the Brigadier General. He

cost for this project.

How I love the woods, at any time of year! But when the leaves are beginning to put on their noliday colors, when the blue haz- lies on the hills, when the wild grapes bang purpling on their v nes, when the early frosts give the air such exhilerating quality, then it is I love it best.

drive on an unfrequented country road. Abulfeda. Into the coffers of his predpresently we turned in through a gate, ecessors the wealth of the east had following a wagon track into a wood; tied the horse, climbed a fence and Enchantress" was not only the "Abode wandered desper among the inviting of Peace," but a splendid jewel in the trees. We, at length thought our- empire of the faithful. selves far from any dwelling, but walking down a dry creek bed we came out between two hills, so thickly overgrown two had blessed or cursed the world with trees, that it seemed to us that the sun could only shine there at midday. On one hill stood a small weather beaten awelling with several outbuildings; also small, weather and time gardens of paradise. tained. As the house appeared furrand to buy some apples, ut no one an-wered our rap, not a sign of life was ence seemed so deep, that even the caw between them, a rock bordered grass covered, mound, about two feet Was it a grave? Was the sunight of the humble home laid to rest near to the mother's loving care and watchful eyes? Was it because they could not bear to leave the lifeless clay in strange if consecrated ground, that

it was placed there on that lonely hill-"In that deep grave without a name, When e his uncoffined clay Shall break again. Oh! wondr

A New Pozm By Burns.

PEARL PRENTICE.

Upon the Judgment day."

acmillan Magazine. (The following verses were recent) ound among some papers belonging to the late Mrs. Berrington, who died in 885. During a great part of her life Mrs Berrington lived in Monmouthshire, at no great distance from Itton court, the home of Mrs. Curre, to whom of the curiously carved arcades of the according to the indorsement on the manu-cript, the verses were addressed E-q., of Tinwald Downs, in Dumfriesshire. The copy from which the verses except the silent sentinels on guard are printed is in the early handwriting of the late Miss Eliza Waddington, whose family also lived in Monmouthpublication may lead to the discovery

of the or ginal manuscript): Oh, look na, young Lassie, sae softly and sweetly!

glance of pity When grief -wells the heart and

ust such was the glance of my bonnie lost Nancy. ned her e'e; But lost is the smile sae impr

And cald is the heart that sae dear was to ika wee flow'ret we grieve to see blighted,

The naist turn of spring sha'l awauken their But ne'er can spring wauken my

And was he less fair than the flow'rs of the ward n Ob, was ra ber cheek like the rose

nd oh sic a heart, sae gude and sae tender Weel was it fitted for beauty so leal:

Twas as pure as to e drop in the bell o' the A wee glinting gem wi' nought to conceal But the blush and the smile and the dark

I prized them the maist, they were kind return, et far less the loss of sic beauty lamented Twas the love that she bore me that gaes

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THE SON of **ABULFEDA**

In the last years of the eighth century there reigned in Bagdad the Caliph been poured with a most unsparing hand. The magnificent "City of the

Of all the caliphs of this wonderful city since Almansor, its founder, no with the same idea of what it was necessary that man should do to entor life in this world and at death to be worthy of a place among the dark eyed damsels and beautiful youths of the

his inestimable wealth in the greates contrast with the abstemiousness frugality of the mighty Omar, and th Haroun-al-Raschid of Bagdad is vastly different from the Akbah, whose fa natic advance only the heaving waves of the Atlantic were able to hinder.

The Caliph Abulfeda had succeed his father, whose desire to gather the gold of the then known world into Bagdad without expending it for any purpose had put the youthful prince in him the desire to do otherwise be would succeed to the mantle of the prophet. Therefore when his own some were choosing their ends or pleasure the Callph Abulfeda was always ready to forward or indulge them.

Among the youngest of his many children was Ali. For years he had brooded over and planned on the idea of a wonderful edifice that he boped in time to construct. Of all the magnifi cent structures it had been his privi lege as a son of the commander of the the perfection of which the young prince dreamed; therefore on the death of his father the prince began the building of the long deferred happi-

In time there arose on the banks tectural dream that even that magic duced. Yet to the prince it was unmake it the abode of perfect pleasure. One evening the prince was saunter

palace when a voice called his name: "Prince All, son of Abulfeda! Prince around the palace and the picturesque horsemen that at a little distance rode slowly back and forth as safeguards

against approaching danger. Again came the voice: "Prince Ali, son of Abulfeda! Prince

All, son of Abulfeda!" Quick as a flash the prince drew the splendidly ornamented and equally splendidly tempered blade at his side and stood ready to face any opponent. But it was unnecessary. Before him strange visitor himself was gone. stood an old man, bowed and whitened by the sorrows and trials of many years. His dress and manner also distinguished him as belonging to some

other period. "Prince All, son of Abulfeda!" be be

"I am." assented Prince All. scarcely knowing whether to tower up to his full height and answer with the pride he felt in his noble name or acknowledge his inferiority before a higher "I know you. I know you." answe the aged man. "I knew your bonore

father and your father's father, and"a supernatural expression spreading over his visage-"and I stood side by side with the prophet himself in many a dearly won fight with the enemies of the only true belief. But I wronge'i him. I did him an injustice, and therefore is my slumber in the tomb disturbed. When the commander of the faithful or one of his children has an earnest longing or desire. I or some his teeth sharp in fact, he is well set called from his tomb in answer to are concerned

is thy desire?"

all until its completion. "I understand! I understand!" cried are bearlike; ne will lie up in the winthe old man, slowly beckoning the ter and eat vegetable as well as animal prince to silence. "You have exhausted food Some other creatures that are your wordly knowledge in attempting to succeed to happiness, in gratifying will eat fruit when they can get it. your desire, and have falled. Is it not as 1 say?"

"It is," answered the prince, "and I now yearn for something beyond the power of man to accomplish or underthe aged father. "Behold this staff. Ask not from whence it came nor dis-

cover the mystery to any living man until I return for its possession The prince took the staff and looked it curiously over, but nothing extraordinary occurred. Seeing his expectancy, the aged man continued:

"The followers of the good man Jesus, whom the Christians believe moon and the elements and other works and doings of the one and only God-for there is but one God, and more wonderful images, beyond the was put over the lens.

prince, delighted with the expectation. "The power is in your hand." an

swered the strange visitor and van-ished. For several minutes the prince stood as if awakened from a dream, but not long, for just at that moment a young girl, a favorite with the prince, came dark bair that fell uncontro her white shoulders she crept up and was about to clasp her small hands over his eyes when the prince, seeing the shadow and excited by the strange visitor who had just left him, whee uddenly around and in doing so touch-

ed the laughing girl with his staff. As the prince stood wondering at the magic power of the apparently com-

monplace staff a courier approached in all haste with a message from a distant province governed by a very dear friend of Prince All.

The breathless mess face before the prince, and after salaaming after the manner of the day and recovering breath enough to speak he begged the pardon of the prince for first exacting a promise of secrecy in regard to the matter upon which he had been sent, it being his master's

hand that held the staff and planed it on the shoulder of the exhausted senger, and he, too, was marble.

As the days went by the palace filled with strange images, and the poss of the wonderful staff began to long for the supernatural donor. The pos session of his gift began to be a weight, and each image added to the palace was a weight added to the bur its ruler. Still the longed for came not

At last, when the prince was alm

again appeared. Before be could ask a

question of the descendant of the great

Mahmoud the staff was thrust into his hands, and he was prayed by the memory of the great leader to restore to life the silent images that, instead of "Is that not beautiful?" asked the strange visitor, pointing to the figure of the mischlevous girl favorite. "Look

at the grace, the smile almost bursting "It is beautiful, most beautiful," an

swered the prince, "but her laugh would be to me more beautiful than "And that?" exclaimed the aged man. Look how natural that con about to relate his message

"Most natural, most natural," sighed the prince, "but the unspoken m To several others the strange visitor drew the shrinking prince and comnented on the peculiar beauty of each But the prince could not be diverted

from the melancholy that pos "Take them away! Take them away!" exclaimed the prince. "Leave my pal-ace as it was, and I will be happy, per-

fectly happy!" "Be it as you say." answered the aged man, "and profit by the lesson." There was a slight rustle in the courts of the palace, and when it pass-

The palace of Prince All of Ragdad stood for ages as it was erected, except this inscription over the main entrance ALI, SON OF ABULFEDA, TO THE PRINCES OF THE WORLD.

There is no pleasure where the happiness of a fellow creature is endangered, nor is there loveliness in anything where there is either adding to or taking from the handiwork of the Most High

Wave of the Badger. Of the few animals which now inhabit the woods and the hillsides perhaps the badger is the least known to the general public. He is nocturnal. in the first place, and his coloring, being in broken tones, does not readily arrest the eye. His bead, chin and neck are white, with brownish black bands running on either side from the nose over the eyes and ears. His upblack, the lower parts brownish black. His forefeet are long and stout, his limbs muscular, his law powerful and up, as far as these formidable weapons

i The usual length of the animal is a Prince All, son of Abulfeda, what little over three feet, but in his family, The prince thereupon began at the large and small individuals. Take his birth of his hope for the possession of general appearance as he jogs along an architectural wonder and related and a small bear is at once suggeste to your mind. Many of his ways, too,

In an article on "Precious Stones" a most beautiful experiment in the ab-

sorption of light by diamonds which was carried out in Paris during the exsion a collection of 150 diamonds was placed in a dark room. In a side of the room was inserted a lens, outside of which an are lamp was bung. The lens, which was employed to concentrate the light, was covered with violet colored glass, so that only ultra violet rays fell on the gems, of which but three of the entire number proved to be phosphorescent. All the others assumed a beautiful violet tint. The most marked were perfectly transparent white stones, one having a bluish Mohammed is his prophet-have im- tinge The phosphorescence exhibited ages beautiful to behold, yet far from by these stones is described as exthe handiwork of the Creator. To us tremely beautiful and remained visible, is forbidden such images. Would you with gradually diminishing intensity. fill the structure you have built with for fifte-n minutes after a metallic cap